

## REMARKS

Claims 1-29 are pending in the application. Claims 2-5, 7, 12, 18-22, and 27 have been amended.

### *Claim Objection*

Claims 5, 12, 21, and 27 were objected to as being dependent on a rejected independent claim. By this paper Claims 5, 12, 21, and 27 are amended to include all the limitations of the base claim. Claims 5, 12, 21, and 27 are now believed to be in a condition for allowance. Claims 2-4, 7, 18-22 have been amended to depend from allowed Claims 5, 12, 21, and 27, respectively. Removal of the pending rejection to Claims 2-4, 7, 18-22 is respectfully requested and allowance earnestly solicited.

### *Claim Rejection 35 U.S.C. § 102*

#### 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

Claims 1, 6, 8-11, 13-17, 23-26, 28, and 29 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) over Cooke et al. United States Patent Number 5,142,447, hereinafter *Cooke*. Applicant respectfully disagrees.

*Cooke* teaches inserting a projection 700 included on a bezel through openings included in the retainer 420 and the housing 15. *Cooke*, Col. 15, lines 10-13. This is not the present invention. *Cooke* fails to teach a pocket (included in the frame) as is recited in the claims. *Webster's New World Dictionary: Third College Edition* defines a "pocket" as any usually small container, compartment, enclosure, etc. Instead, *Cooke* teaches an aperture in the frame which does not enclose the received projection in a compartment or container. In contrast to the present invention, the *Cooke* "projection" merely inserts into the aperture of the frame. With particular regard to Claim 3 and 19, the asserted pocket in *Cooke* is aligned above the access aperture. Thus, as may be seen in *Cooke*, FIGS. 19A, 23, and 24 the asserted pocket is above the access aperture. In contrast, as recited in Claims 3 and 19 the pocket is below the aperture to allow the panel door to extract upon sufficient opening

rather than a user having to jostle the projections out of the housing as may occur in *Cooke*.


Further, *Cooke* fails to teach an arced surface protruding into the pocket. In fact, *Cooke* not only fails to teach the inclusion of a pocket having an arced surface, but rather teaches an aperture having a pivot point 743. *Cooke* Col. 15, lines 23-25 and FIG. 28. The inclusion of a pivot point 743 is inconsistent with an arced surface. For instance, an arced surface would not have a pivot point located at the interface of the projection and the frame about which the projection pivots. Instead, as in the present invention, an arced surface permits the at least one extension to slide about the whole surface. For arguments sake, even if *Cooke* had an arced surface, the pivot point of the arced surface should be at the center point of the arc (or center point of a circle portion of the arc) rather than at the interface of the frame and the projection as indicated in FIG. 29. Removal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) is respectfully requested and allowance earnestly solicited.

### CONCLUSIONS

In light of the forgoing, reconsideration and allowance of the claims is earnestly solicited.

DATED: October 6, 2003.

Respectfully submitted,  
LSI Logic, Inc.

By   
Nathan T. Grebasch  
Reg. No: 48,600

SUITER · WEST PC LLO  
14301 FNB Parkway, Suite 220  
Omaha, NE 68154-5299  
Telephone: (402) 496-0300  
Facsimile: (402) 496-0333